THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1885.

Amusements Tooday. American Institute—Industrial Exhibition. I'S on Opera House-Adens. sr. M. tundard Theatre-Mikado SP M. Star Theatre-At You Like It 1P. M. The in Theatre - As You Like R FF, M.
Thaifs Theatre - Nanon, 2 and 3 F, M.
Tony Pastor's - Captain of the Queen's Own FF, M.
Union Square I heatre - Rouse and Juliet. SF, M.
Watterk's Theatre - Le Grand Cashuff. SF, M.
Ed Avenue I heatre - A Moral Crims. SF, M.

Ohlo.

Bth Avenue Theatre - Mikada - F. M.

Sith street Theatre-Evapeline. FP. M.

The Ohio election has ended in a Democratic defeat. The Republicans have chosen their Governor, and they have a handsome majority in the Legislature. Their power over the affairs of Ohio will be complete until the next election.

This is a check for the Democracy. We may account for it with very good reasons. Ohio has always been a Republican State. The election of 1883 gave it to the Democrats, but this was only a temporary change, and the Germans whose revolt against the Republicans made it, have now gone back again. This is true, and there are other reasons which are likewise true. But no explanation can change the fact or render it any the less disagreeable.

This result in Ohlo ought not to have any discouraging effect upon the Democracy here in New York. They have an excellent State ticket, and they should support it with energy and resolution. It is far superior to the Republican ticket. In point of capacity to administer the government of the State, there is no comparison between Mr. HILL and Mr. DAVENPORT. Let the Democratic masses see to it that every voter is brought to the polls on election day, and there can be no doubt as to their victory.

The First American Cardinal.

To-day the funeral of the first American Cardinal will be celebrated at the cathedral whose magnificence attests the power in the United States of the ancient Church in which he had risen to a dignity second only to that of the Pope. Yet when Cardinal Mc-CLOSKEY was born, seventy-five years ago, the Roman Catholic communion one of the smallest in the republic, and in Brooklyn, his birthplace, it was not strong enough to support even a single church. In all the United States there were only about one hundred thousand Catholies and fifty or sixty priests, whereas that Church now exercises spiritual jurisdiction over more than seven millions of our people, and numerically is the strongest in the Union.

Meantime, too, the sentiment of the people toward the Roman Catholic Church has undergone a great change, so that Protestants will join Catholies to-day in paying, respect to the remains of the dead Cardinal. In Cardinal McCloskey's youth and during a large part of his priesthood, the Protestants generally looked on a Catholic almost as on a veritable heathen, and the sermons of their preachers abounded in references to the abominations of Rome. Gov. DUDLEY of Massachusetts had left to Harvard College a fund for the support of a lecture one of whose main features was to be denunciation of the Roman Catholic Church, against which be had fulminated in a work of his own. Catholics were regarded with suspicious hostility, and when the great Irish immigration rapidly increased their numbers, it was easy to organize the short-lived but extensive Know-Nothing movement for their po-

litical proscription. Roman Church has been able to fill the Union with its houses of worship and its charitable and educational institutions until at last even the bitterest enemy of Catholicism must look with admiration on the splendid work it has accomplished in the United States during a single generation, for its chief progress has been made since 1850, when Cardinal McCloskey was Bishop of Albany. In this labor he bore a conspicuous part, and by his rare devotion and sagacity succeeded in building up his own Church without provoking Protestant suspicion and enmity, while his learning, his piety, his humility, and his truly Christian zeal earned for him the universal respect which will be to-day manifested as his body is carried to the tomb.

The first American Cardinal has died at a time when all Christians are ready to honor his memory as that of a man who has done measureless service in the cause of religion, good morals, and humanity, for at length they are beginning to understand that the old battles between the different parties of the Christian Church must cease, and that together as trustful allies they must fight for the preservation of the faith against its infidel enemies. Therefore Protestants and Catholics will join in sincerely mourning the first American Cardinal as a Christian hero lost.

Requiescat in pace!

The Balkan Deadlock. However definite may be the purposes of the greater and lesser powers involved in the Roumelian tangle, only very vague and meagre information is as yet allowed to reach the public. Many of the reports cabled, presumably at some expense, are worse than worthless, for they are either irreconcilable with one another or essentially incredible. Yesterday, for instance, we were told by a tolegram from Vienna that all the States represented in the Conference concurred in advising the Sultan to recognize the union of porth and south Bulgaria, but simultaneous despatches from Paris and St. Petersburg conveyed the impression that Austria and Russia, not seeing a way to adjust at present their rival interests by a partition of Ottoman territory, had agreed to advocate the maintenance of existing treaties and the res-

toration of the status quo. The incongruity of such rumors is palpable enough, but there is gross ignorance of geographical facts in the statement that "the Bulgarians are intrenched at Pristina in Eastern Roumelia." Far from being included within Eastern Roumelia, Pristina is s town of old Servia, still governed and garrisoned by the Porte, and to reach it a Bulgarian force would have to cross an outspur of independent Servia. Inasmuch as the regular soldiers of King MILAN, now stationed in this very quarter, are far more than a match for the Bulgarian militia, such an invasion of his territory is inconceivable. The rumor is a specimen of the trash telegraphed concerning the Balkan situation during the last two weeks.

The Berlin correspondent of the London

Standard has been supposed to have exceptionally trustworthy means of ascertaining the intentions of the German Foreign Office, and consequently his recent outline of a polannouncement lacks precision and minute- outside of the Democracy. ness of detail, although it is in regard to details that Russia, Austria, and Turkey are most likely to differ. According to the Standard the Porte is advised by the German Chancellor to acquiesce in the absorption of Eastern Roumelia by Bulgaria, provided Prince ALEXANDER will acknowledge equivalent enlargement, and will suffer Turkey to repel by force the attacks of her small neighbors.

But what is meant by Prince ALEXANDER'S recognition of the Sultan's suzerainty? Is he, as ruler of Roumelia, to confine himself to the bare protestation of vassalage which he made as Prince of Bulgaria, and which carried no substantial obligations whatever? Or is he to assume the status and duties belonging to his deposed predecessor at Philippopolis, which would involve his going to Constantinople to receive investiture, a covepant on his part to continue the payment of the former heavy tribute, and to permit the occupation of the passes between the northern and southern parts of his domain by Turkish soldiers whenever such a step might seem expedient to his liege lord? It is evident that such stipulations would disgust Prince ALEXANDER's subjects on both sides of the Balkans, while anything short of them might fail to secure the Sultan against a violent uprising of the garrison and populace of Constantinople.

The Turks are already showing stens of bitter discontent at their ruler's irresolution. and it is noticed that the reënforcements brought from Auatolia are none of them allowed to pass through the capital. There is no lack of courage in the Turkish rank and file, and should ABDUL HAMED be suspected of sharing the poltroonery of ABDUL AZIZ, he would straightway share his fate. It should never, in lead, be forgotten that the Porte is weak only as compared with one of the great powers. Common as is the imputation of debility to Turkey, she is still, contrasted with the petty States hanging on her flanks, a Triton among the minnows. If the large Christian States should decide to permit her to enforce the treaty Berlin, sue could do it without difficulty. Of her former vassals Roumania alone could face her for any long time in the field, and Roumania is but little interested in the present troubles. The Greek soldiers could not stand a moment against Turkish veterans, and we have the authority of a Russian officer of long experience in the peninsula for believing the chief difference between Bulgarian and Servian to be that the former will run before and the latter immediately after he sees a Turk.

The truth is that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the outbreak at Philippopolis, we are still in the dark as to the designs really entertained at Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, and no man can vet predict how the difficulties caused by the unexpected incident will be adjusted.

A Significant Change.

The publishers of Harper's Monthly announce that they have already received from England orders for seventy-five thousand copies of the Christmas number of that periodical, of which a special English edition is now published. They also make known their purpose to give to their magazine an even more distinctively American character

than it has yet had. This indicates that practical experience is proving that an American periodical which has a peculiarly American flavor, and looks at subjects from an American point of view, stands the best chance of winning both native and foreign favor. The time was when a magazine like Harper's looked upon the republication of English flction as one of its most necessary features; and very many of the best of contemporary English novels are But, constantly fed by immigration, the periodical. There was also an eager desire on the part of magazines to get contributions from foreign authors distinguished in other departments of literature, and their contents, therefore, often gave them as much of a European as of an American tone.

But of late years there has grown up in England a decided taste for American magazines, and a widespread demand has been created for them since their publishers were wise enough to compete for English favor; for two of our New York magazines are unquestionably much superior in the beauty of their illustrative art and the attractive variety of their contents to any magazine made up in London. We see, for instance, that so vast an English edition as seventyfive thousand copies is at once ordered of one number of Harper's, and it may be that the time will come when the circulation of the periodical will be as great on one side of the

water as on the other. This large and increasing demand from England, of course, has compelled the publishers to change the plan on which their periodical was conducted. They could no longer rely on English reprints for their chief means of drawing support, but must send out a magazine more thoroughly American and one which conflicts in no respect with the English copyright law. They have found, too, that the change thus made necessary has extended and strengthened their hold on the home public, who are the more attracted to a periodical the more decided its American flavor becomes. Both here and abroad it commands greater respect because

it throws off its bondage to the Old World. This country is all the time getting more and more thoroughly American, and less and less dependent on European traditions and sensitive to European criticism. It is able to paddle its own anoc, and its self-dependence is all the more complete because it is no longer boastful. Think as other people may, we will go our own course, is the average American feeling of the present day, and among no portion of our citizens is it stronger than among the children

of immigrants to the republic. Yet at this time a few dudes and foois in our Eastern cities are thinking to obtain favor in English eyes and to win enviable distinction at home by aping English fashions of speech and behavior, and by so arraying and conducting themselves that people might possibly make the mistake of supposing that they are Englishmen indeed!

Nothing Strange In It.

Whoever thinks it strange that the President should have failed to appoint a member of the Democracy to succeed Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, should give the subject a longer and a closer examination. Such persons fail to credit Mr. CLEVELAND with those undeniable political impulses which are constantly showing in him a higher development.

By the provisions of the law establishing the Civil Service Commission, which permits two members of it to belong to the same political party, Mr. CLEVELAND might have named a Democrat instead of Col. Cop-MAN. Indeed, if the successors of Mr. EATON

and Mr. Gregory should both be Demo crate, the spirit of the law would scarcely be violated. The third member of the Commission, Judge THOMAN, while estensibly a icy said to be favored by Prince BISMARCK | Democrat, is really of such indefinite poliwill command some attention. Yet even his | ties that he might be consistently classed

But Mr. CLEVELAND selected Col. CODMAN because he regarded him as the best man for the place. He probably agrees perfectly with Mr. CLEVELAND upon the subject of civil service examinations and non-partisan appointments, and it is to be expected, therefore, that he will perform the functhe Sultan's suzerainty. In return for this concession the great power will refuse to sanction the claims of Service and Greece for and in entire harmony with the policy he desires to enforce. Mr. CLEVELAND has views upon the civil service, and he believes that Col. CODMAN is the best representative of those views, and will make the most efficient agent in their execution; and for that reason he has named him for the place, just as he named Mr. BAYARD for Secretary of State. Could anything be simpler? And can any one say it is not common-sense politics?

The Attacks on Gen. Jones.

Reports from the interior of the State clearly show that Republicans who look an inch beyond their noses, see that a great mistake is made by attacking the war record of Gen. JONES, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. These heated partisans seem to have forgotten that when the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment under Jones's command shed its blood in Baltimore and came to the relief of Washington on the anniversary of the Revolutionary battle of Lexington, President Lincoln and his Cabinet and the beleaguered citizens of the capital were in mortal dread of the insurgents, who were then hovering all around them, and that the soldiers of this fully equipped regiment were welcomed as the saviors of the Federal metropolis. Any newspaper in the North in April, 1861, which had dared to sneer at EDWARD F. JONES and belie his courage and depreciate the value of his patriotic services, would have run the risk of having its office torn down before the eyes of its managers, who, indeed, might perhaps have thought themselves lucky if they

escaped with ears on their heads.

Every New Lord Down or Takes the excellent war record of Gen. Carn, the opponent of Gen. Jones in the pending contest, The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other surviving veterans of the great struggle, respect both of these brave fighters, and if Gen. CARR has as much good sense as his political associates credit him with, he will advise the Republican State Committee to put a stop to these assaults on Gen. JONES, which have doubtless already | raw material, and has had nearly the cost the impulsive CARR and the leeberg DAVENPORT many hundreds of votes.

The GIRBS investigating committee is a bewildering body. It jumps about so lively that the average citizen can with difficulty keep his eyes upon it. One day it is overhauling the Excise Commission, the next it is inquiring about disorderly houses, and now it swoops down upon the GRANT-WARD scandal. Its clasticity is phenomenal, and it seems capable of stretching its powers to an indefinite extent. Its proceedings have certainly not been lacking in interest. It has found a plenty of scandais, and many dark corners that sadly need

the letting in of daylight. But will any practi-

cal benefits result from its inquiries? We hope

so, but we shall have to wait and soc. The Providence Journal is a knowing old institution, but it is sometimes wrong. It is especially wrong when it says that "the Demeratic party of New York has not for twenty years won a State victory without Republican help." How about the election of Governor HOFFMAN in 1867, of SAMUEL J. TILDEN in 1875. and of Lucius Robinson in 1877? They were

all Democrats, and had no Republican help. As for GROVER CLEVELAND, elected Governor as the Democratic candidate in 1882, he had 535,318 votes, and some people may suppose that some of the voters were Republicans; but there is little evidence to support this claim. Mr. CLEVELAND'S majority was enormous, but when we consider that the Republicans cast only 312,464 votes in that election, we can understand that an immense body of that party to be found in the volumes of that admirable | stayed away from the polls. That is the only

> The usual begging circular has been sent out by the Republican State Committee. So, not content with having got a pair of millionaires upon their ticket, selected because of the supposed influence their money would have upon the election, the Republicans are still crying for more boodle. They evidently mean to fight the battle out on that line.

> Perhaps they can purchase a victory, but we don't believe it. The men whose votes are to settle this election cannot be influenced by boodle.

We doubt if any man ever had a better opportunity to show the finer qualities of horsemanship to a numerous and appreciative audience than Gen. Firz Hugi Laz, while he is riding about making his canvass in Virginia. He rides every same horse, but on whatever animal, old, young. quiet, hot headed, and of whatever gait, it may be. When the inhabitants of a district accompany him in along and enthusiastic cavalcade, they furnish a horse all saddled for Gen. Law to ride and the different varieties of animals which he bestrides must be as numerous as the countles of Virginia. This is the greatest test of true hor emanship, and in the charming and pictures ue accounts of Gen. Lee's progress which appear in The Sun it is shown that the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia is a horseman of the first

We advise our esteemed evening contemporaries to reform their practices. They now publish every afternoon several columns of matter that adorned their latest editions of the afternoon previous. This they should not do. The public do not wish to be bored with old news that they have already perused in the morning papers. Let our evening contemporaries pitch this matter overboard and devote the space to interesting novelties. Thus we shall all be happier because the evening papers will be better.

THE SUN SAVS PEARSON IS AN offensive parti-And the greatest point of his offensiveness consists in his being the present Postmaster of

Now York. Down in Guatemala, it seems, they call stoning the President's house, smashing his windows and interrupting the proceedings of Congress with a free fight "taking an interest in political matters." Politics must certainly be at a boiling heat down there. Guatemala is about the only place we know of where a po-

litical icoberg might be of some use. Col. CHARLES R. CODMAN of Massachusetts Mugwump, appointed to succeed Dr. Dorman B. EATON as a Civil Service Commissioner, possesses over his predecessor the advantage of being able to write English correctly.

Collector Medden Sued for \$30,000 Damages. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-The Collector of Cusome at New York has notified the Sovietory of the toms at New York has notified the Swirztery of the Treasury that suit for \$50,000 damages has been brought against him in his official capacity, and asks that the United states Patrick Attorney at New York be instructed to defend from an court. The suit is physician is for thegat arrest and detention, and is bringed by Mr. Behokes, an immigrant, who recently arrived at the port of New York from switzerinia. It appears that Mr. Bennes et all defended country, and that When he arrived the season of the suit of the suit of the country of the sanding of capacity, insane persons, dec. could be determined. There was no legal collection to his landing and be sued.

Our Chicago friends have taken ample advantage of the increasing uncertainty of the situation on the Balkan peninsula to put up the price of grain to perfectly unwarranted figures. In what way any possible amount of fighting between the Serbs, the Bulgarians, the Turks, and the Greeks can create a demand for American wheat and flour seems to be best known to the Chicago grain speculators and Minneapolls millers, and there is no use trying to persuade them that they cannot make a cent by advancing the price of bread in America upon the strength of some fighting between variagated and mengrel tribes conglomerated upon the Balkan peninsula. Here is a piece of French wit for their ediffication: "The Baikan peninsula is a real macédoine (Macedonia) of races, the Hellenic element in it will spread like a spot of grease (Greece), and the Turks will ultimately disappear without leaving a trace (Thrace)."

The stock market has in any case a better reason for maintaining its strength than the grain market. The Wall street manipulators are for the moment Bismarck's Reali Possi-dentes. They were lucky and smart enough to take possession of the market, and they evidently propose to keep it in their hands. Cheap money and the advent of new men to the bull ranks have so far made success a very easy matter. Pail Armour alone has brought with him an immense Western following and a great deal of Western money, and there should b nothing surprising in seeing him and his New York representatives work the St. Paul stock up to par before the year is out. The whole list of active stocks and bonds is phenomenally strong; but while many cheap stocks recently went into weak hands, the Vanderbilts, the St. Paul, and the Gould stocks are held in such big lumps and by such strong men that they can

There were fresh rumors of an impending failure of a big bear house. Two firms were mentioned, but there is probably not a word of truth in the report. In any case, one of the firms mentioned never speculates on its own account, and is so proverbially exacting in matters of margin that it seems to be utterly impossible for it to fall.

The depression in the English cotton trade has deepened of late, and the most permanent cause of this depression is overproduction and competition. It is estimated that out of 250 000 looms in northeastern Lancashire at least 40,000 are idle, or about sixteen per cent. It is clear that the idle looms could not even earn their working expenses. It would naturally be assumed that the cotton spinners' strike at Oldham, which has been going on for some three months, and which has caused the stoppage of one-fifth of the entire number of spindles in the United Kingdom, would have resulted in a reduction of stocks, and consequently an improvement to price. Yet this has not been the case. On the contrary, the strike has weakened the Liverpool cotton market by restricting the current consumption of same effect at Manchester. Another cause for the depression is the discovery that the stock of cotton at Liverpool is much larger than was generally supposed from the recent estimates. In no industry has there been keener competition than in cotton, and in this country, as in many others, protective tariffs have been adopted for the promotion of home industry. This depression will naturally have its effect on our cotton market. Our crop is now almost due, and from all reports it is greatly above the average. This, however, will be of but little benefit, as the prices of futures. in the Liverpool market are below those for cotton at hand. Thus the gross amount of money received by American producers cannot but be comparatively less than in previous years, when the crop has less abundant. The fall in the price of silver is an additional disturbing element in the cotton trade between Great Britain on the one hand and India and China on the other. In any case, the United States cannot expect to derive all the benefit they ought to be entitled to from their mag-

nificent cotton crop of the current year, To-day promises to be a red-letter day for the dudes of New York. The steeplechases of the Country Ciub at Pelham begin, and dudes and dudenes will be there in the latest styles. The race course is worth a visit, and the club house is well managed and prettily situated. To-morrow night a ball will be given, and the country houses from New Rochelle to Mamaroneck are already thronged with young society people who expect to have a "gorgeous time." amusing day's sport, both to-day and on Satur-

day, is likely to be the result. To-day the annual meet of the Tandam Clab is also to take place. The members will start at 11 o'clock and drive to Jerome Park, where brenkfast will be served. Afterward those who feel equal to the task will drive out to Pelham. where they hope to arrive before 3 P. M. It is probable that twelve or fifteen tandems will be in line.

The victory of the French filly Plaisanteric in the great English handleap, the Cesarewitch, is another proof of the uncertainty of horseracing, or rather horse buying. Fifteen thousand dollars is by no means an unusual price for a yearling in England at the present time, and many of the high-priced youngsters turn out absolutely valueless. On the other hand, horses are picked up for a mere song and electrify the world with their performances. Plaisanterio was bought for 600 france (about \$130) at a sale at the French Tattersalls by M. Bouy, a young druggist in Paris, who wanted day except Sunday, and never twice on the | a riding horse. She looked so well soon afterward that she was hunded over to a trainer and has already won more than \$23,000 for her fortunate owner. Of course she had not been entered for any of the great three-year-old events in France. If she had she would undoubtedly have carried away a majority of them. Now the despised chestnut flily goes down in equine history with the proud distinction of winning the Cesarewitch when a three-year-old, as Keene's Foxhall did.

The Truth About a Great Fraud.

From the Evening Post. It is reported that Boss Shepherd, who has een mining in Mexico for several years, is about to return to Washington, and one of the morning papers of posing that his monument be erected in some prominent square while he is yet alive. These proposals only express a general impression which seems to preval-sitiong visitors to the capital, that the present beauty of Cashington is in some way due to Sirepherd. It would he hard to find a more striking example that of the case with which history can be forgot-ten. When the great Boas was deprived of Washington was a most deplorable wreck and the Instrict treasury was reduced almost to bankrupter. Not a pavement laid by Shepherd re-mained more than a few years after his downfall, and, except the shade trees, all the present beauties of the city are the work of the Commissioners who succeeded him, aided for Congressional appropriations. The credit due to Shepherd is much like that due to a man the with a squad of rufflans drives you out of your house at midnight, and proceeds to tear it down, in order that you may be forced to build a larger and better house, in doing which you are helped by kind and sym-

The Werkingmen's Candidate.

From the Kingston Leader Workingmen, you have brought a fair issue to hight. You resciestly the situade of these amodinates toward yourselves. You see the Republican, cold, haughty, suspicious of you, devoid of sympathy with you. He will make no promises to you, and he resents your questionings. It is for you to answer this politic dodger at the polis. It is for you to refuse to accept any explanation of his reply, which more skilful menthan he will presently make. If he meant to say ", ex" to air questions, he inight have said it at once and He shid unt choose to say it, because he did not mean to gratify you.

On the other hand, you see Goy, David H. Hill, the

friend of the workingmen, festiving to you as soon as possible, listening respectfully to your questions, and frankly answering them, as you would wish. He now stands pledged to you to sign such tills as you want, should the Legislature passition. He is your candidate from this time on, and you have made bim so. When you ask hom to pledge himself, you piedge yourself in return. Go to work for David B. Hill, the Working

MR. DAVENPORT'S STATESMANSHIP.

His Nevel \$1,000,000 Surplus Scheme and Mr. George H. Forster of 58 Wall street, who is as intimate as anybody with Mr. Ira Davenport's record as a public officer, was asked by a Sun reporter yesterday what he thought of the Republican candidate, and of his public acts, particularly in the matter of finance as exemplified while Mr. Davenport was Comp-

troller. Mr. Forster said: " Mr. Davenport was a routine partisan Sonator as well as Comptroller, and not always consistent. When the charges preferred against John F. Smyth by Compticuer Olcott were communicated to the Senate by Gov. Robinson, with the recommendation of Smyth's removal from the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department, after the Senate and taken ance Department, after the Senate and taken the evidence which established the truth of the allegations against that official, an opportunity arose for Senator Davenport to prove the sincerity of his purnose to discharge his duties with fidelity and live regard to the interests of the State, which he nowexpresses in his recent letter of acceptance. But he preferred the interests of his party to those of the people, and voted for Smyth. In May, 1880, when a reasonable excess law for New York and Brooklyn was before the Senate too late to pass the Legislature that year, he voted for it, but in 1881, when it came up in the Senate carlier in the session, with a possibility that there was time for it to pass the Assembly also, then he voted against it.

for it to pass the Assembly also, then he voted against it.

"He is a gentleman born to a fortune, and hence without the labit of industrious and intelligent application which a life of hard work brings to those whose success is the result of their own effort rather than the accident of a happy birth. The difference is well illustrated by the careers of the Republican Comptrollers, Walsworth and Davenport, as compared with the Democratic Comptrollers, Olcout and Chapin, or by the legislative records of Assemblyman Wadsworth and Senator Davenport pinced in parallel columns with that of Assemblyman and Speaker Chapin. Gov. Hill and Comptroller Chapin as legislators or executive officers have positive records of important measures advocated and sound policies deciated which have met the approval of the

Countrollor Chapth as legislators or executive officers have positive records of innortant measures advocated and sound policies deciared which have met the approval of the people. The record of the Republican opponent is negative. No evil may be imputed to him, but his attempts to suggest a policy for the State have been feeble and ineffectual compared with his Democratic predecessors.

In his discharge of the duties of Comptroller during the term he held that office Comptroller during the term he held that office Comptroller luvenpart followed the routine established by his predecessors in the superintendence and management of the fiscal concerns of the State, except in his investment of \$20,000 of the capital of the trust funds in a four per cent, bond and mergage of the Commissioners of Emigration, State officers, or properly belonging to the State, which was a new departure and implicious. His recommendations of cians for the improvement and management of the public revenues were perfunctory, except the movel idea of a surplus of at least \$1,000,000 to be available in the treasury at the close of each flowed layer to need the current expenses of the hew fiscal year commencing Oct. I. In other words, the taxpayers should pay into the treasury one minion dollars more than was required, which should remain permanently in the treasury. Mr. Dayenpert's argument for this surplus was that otherwise the State would be obliged to go into the market as a borrower between October and April, and yet since the taxes on corporations under the act of 1850 came into the treasury there was no such necessity, but, on the contrary, the denosits of the State were necessary large—a hardship on the people when business was more treasury extravagant appropriations, burdens the people, and is not democratic. The true policy was enunciated by Comptroller Davenport recommended for New York. Such a poiley encourages extravagant appropriations were not followed by the Republican Legislature."

COMMISSIONER MORRIS UNDAUNTED

He Demands that the Licenses for Tom Gould's and the Haymarket be Revoked. When the Board of Excise met yesterday morning Commissioner Morris offered the

morning Commissioner Morris offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Sergeant Tims and Capt. Williams have both under oath stated before the senate Committee both under oath stated before the senate Committee that the Committee of the Commit

Commissioners of the revocation of the electric technical.

Mr. Morris said that the testimony of Capt. Withmans and Sergeant Tims showed conclusively that the Haymarket and Tom Gould's pince were resorts for women of bad character, and that the public weifare demanded their suppression as well as all other similar resorts. Commissioner Houghton said the was not familiar with the testimony referred to by Commissioner Morris, and asked that Capt. Withman and Sergeant Tims be called before the Board next Wednesday, when they could repeat their testimony regarding these places. This was agreed to.

Germany and the United States.

From the Stante Zeitung. It is reported that a modification of the lancroft treaty is possible in consequence of fr. Pendleton's diplomatic efforts; but the ast

Mr. Pendleton's diplomatic efforts; but the ast European post brings the information that the terminal Minister of the Interior, in accord with the Minister of the Interior, in accord with the Minister of War, made on the 9th of September the following decision concerning the mittary obligations of Germans who have emigrated to America:

No one who is lighte to military duty, and who has returned here as a citizen of the United States, can be allowed to resonain in the contart concer than few works or mouths total by arritating dementor, beasting of the exceptional postument in any other way, the parties made themselves unconfortable or troublesonar to they have emigrated to America opening in the Interion of escapany military day; or if they produce their ty in theremany, when, after exactly examination by the authorities, there is no instillection for their so design, they are to be expelled immediately.

In this decreed there is much that is true and

ing, they are to be expelled immediately.

In this decree there is much that is true and just combined with what is extremely strange. We cannot expect that Germany should allow the advantages of residence to those who have emigrated only with the intention of escaping from the burdens of German citizenship. It will not appear less right or just that the German Government should make use of the right of defence against those who use the exceptional position they have acquired to render the burden more painful to those who have remained behind. But if the German authorities are to go so far that every one who in any way makes himself unconfortable or authorthes are to go so far that every one. Who in any way makes himself uncomfortable or troubesome shall be immediately expelled." this will be found a very damerous addition to the otherwise disagreeable dose, especially since Germany has attained so sad a reputation in the exercise of its right of expuision.

Undertaker (looking over unpaid bills, to boy) I think, John, Mrs. Rrown will pay her bill without a smirmur; her husband has only been dead a week. Mr. Smith's bill has been running ex mouths; make him a discount of ben yer cent. for cash. This bill of holins in discount of ten per cent, for cash. This lift of itothes up. I see, is dated a year back, and he is to ginning to dudge around corners to avoid injecting me on the street. We will have to take what we can get from headness. You will find, John, as you we can get from headness. You will find, John, as you were experience in this binder, exist the difficulty of making collections is shadar in that experienced by fail-rs—a man listes to pay for a suit of clothes after it's worn out.

Most Likely an Office Building.

Real Estate Broker William L. Hamersly, who ought French's Hotel on Thursday last, has not decided Not whether he will turn it into an eillier building or a hole). Be has had offers for it from excern lovel pro-prietors. A theatrest manager wanted to lease it for a muscular and varenty show. Mr itamerity mediated all discs, remarking that he introduced to use the building hurself. Praise for its in error attention will soon be used. It will probably be made in office building.

Tae Sun's Picture of Judge Barrett. Judge Barrett received the following letter

yesterday:
Hon connect: Directt:
Iran sin The six, which ablines for all, gives to the
Iran sin The six, which ablines for all, gives to the
public today the youngine portrain of yourself. In
Hilling corn callidating to age, on or before dain 1 1980,
annex the polaric and then in 1980, which vom second
ten express the peace, will give a von "a third beam" of
fourteen years in the next contact, I shall be decidible
to an against you, but more to live to vote. Yours.

Itures F. As many

A Close Vote in Indianapolis. Indianapolis, Oct. 14.-The official figures of

esterday's elections are as followe: Mayor-Denny. is purificant, Broads, Cottroll, Democrat, Batta, Cara-Browning, Resultainent, Result whose da, Democrat, P. 22. The Produktion was may 147, and the terreplanes with DT. The Beautiest was have one single style in the Council Line Board of Administration by the States.

Till Tapping by a dustice of the Peace. BUFFALO, Oct. 14 .- A sensation has been raused at East Aurora, Eric county, by the detection of Morgan L. Hoiner, a Justice of the Peace, in the act of steading money from the ful of a grocery store. Holmes sa leading member of the Bardar Church \$1,000 to have the matter arranged quietly

In Memory of the Cardinal.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.-Impressive services in emory of the late Cardinal McCloskey were held here this morning in at Joseph's Cathedral. Pontifical righ mass was relevanted by Rishop Ryan, who delivered an cloquent eulogy on the afe and character of the Cardinal.

QUEBEC Oct. 14.—A report is current in ec-lessastical circles that Architeneo Earchereau of Que-sec and Architehop McGibbon of Baltimore are to be treated Cardinals

THREE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

Their Opinions no to the Iffect of the President's Policy on the Ohio Licetion. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. The Democratic Senators and members of Congress now in the city are busily engaged in the discussion of the probable effects of the result of the Ohio election upon the civil service reform policy of the

President, To-night three Democratic Senators sat around a table in one of John Chamberlain's apartments, taking something with water in it, and exposing their minds to each other. Each represented a faction of his party. One had got all the offices he had asked for, one had seen the patronage of his State go to his encmies, while the third had just come here to see if he couldn't get something, and was in a state of anxious expectancy.

The disappointed man was perfectly confident that the Democratic party was going to the dogs, and that the result of the election in Ohio proved it. The President had allowed three-fourths of the Republican officeholders three-fourths of the Republican offleeholders in that State to continue in the enjoyment of the honors and emoluments of their positions, and for each one of these there were five mad Democrate who had carned the places by faithful service and loyal adherence to Democratic principles, and expected when Cleveland was elected to have their fidelity and labors rewarded. The indifference of the President toward these men cost the party more votes in Onio than any other cause, as they were not willing to do anything to help the theet, and the same feeling existed throughout the whole United States. He had gone to the White House to-day expecting to find Cleveland either ugly or humble, but was both surprised and disappointed, for the President did not act as if anything had happened, and was as confidered nothing whatever about the success of the Democratic party, but intended to go en as he had been doing, indifferent to everybody but the Mugwumps.

The Senator who had been successful in getting parces for fives friends did not see anything significant in the result of the Ohio election, and could not imagine how any one could construe it to mean a rebuke to the Administration. Ohio was a Republican State, and only went Democratic occusionally when the majority were torn up by internal dissensions. He believed that Cleveland was doing the best he knew how, was conscientious, and tried to be just; and while he did not approve all his acts, he thought the barty would be strengthened by such a policy as the President was pursuing.

The third Senator, who expects to get something, took it all in but said very little, merely echoing the sentiments of the last speaker, and approving the theory that the President was trying and appoint only faithful party men to office. This sentiment was heartily commended by in that State to continue in the enjoyment of

approving the theory that the President was trying to do right. He only wished that he would cut loose from the civil service reform humbing and appoint only faithful party men to office. This sentiment was heartly commended by both the others, and the talk then rau upon the difficulty the President was meeting in trying to fill the vacant places on the Civil Service Board. He wanted a Southern Democrat and a New England Mugwump, but couldn't find any one who would accept an office with so much odium attached to it. The office had been tendered to one man, who was about to accept it when the newspapers printed Eaton's hotel bills, and that scared him off. He was the sort of man who didn't want to see his name in the newspapers every day and be constantly held up to ridicule. It was the boilet of all three Senators that the President would be unable to fill the places, and that if Eaton, Gregory, and Thoman didn't hold on the Commission would be a natural death.

MR. OLIVER VISITS THE TOMBS. He Gots Mr. Shen Out, and Rets \$50 that Gov. Hill will be Elected.

The Hon. Jimmy Oliver, radiant as ever, walked into the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon. Behind wim came a weary looking woman, who was weeping.

"Your Honor," Mr. Oliver said to Justice Gorman, "this lady had her husband, Jeremiah Shea of 18 Cherry street, locked up on Tuesday for hitting her in the eye. She says now she is heartily sorry that she had him locked up, for she sees that if he is kept in prison her-

she is heartily sorry that she had him locked any, for she sees that if he is kept in prison herself and her six children will starve."

Justice Gorman remarked that husbands ought to be punished whenever they raised their hands to strike their wives.

"That is so, your Honor," said Mrs. Shea: "but sure myself and my children suffer, too. This is the first time Jorry ever ild the like, and he'll be sure nover to do it again."

Mr. Oliver put in another word for Shea, and Justice Gorman ordered his clerk, Victor Heimberger, to have Shea brought up stairs so that he might give him a packeting before letting him go. Then the Justice left the bench to go to his private room. Mr. Oliver beamed upon Clerk Heimberger while he was making out Shea's discharge.

"How do you Democrats feel now after the Ohio defeat?" asked Clerk Heimberger, who is a Jake Patterson Republican.

"Confident as ever that David Bennett Hill will be elected next Governor," proudly replied Mr. Oliver. "No true Democrat fatters at the Republican news from Republican Ohio,"

"Til bet that Daveaport will be next Governor," remarked Cork Heimberger.

"You will, eh?" said the Hon, Mr. Oliver, putting his hands down into his pockets and pulling out several bundles of greenbacks.

"How much will that bet be, \$100, \$500, or \$5,000?"

Mr. Heimberger said that he could spare \$50

The Trackee (Cal.) Reputations says that

Mr. Heißberger said that he could spare \$50 just then, and Mr. Oliver turned \$50 to Chief Cerk Henry C. Perley, Justice Gorman came in just then, signed the release for Mr. Shoa, and told Mrs. Shea to take him home.

Mr. Oliver afterward stood outside in the corridor with his greenheads and said:

Thear that some Democrats are betting that friends of theirs will poil more votes than others not their friends. I'm not that kind of a Democrat. I'm for the success of the Democratic field of the Democrat I any of you fellows know people that want to et, send them around."

WAR AGAINST THE SHOWCASES, Another Decision Ordering them Removed

from Fourtrenth Street. Some of the merchants on the south side of have been contesting in the courts the right of store keepers to display their goods in showcases outside of their buildings and on the walks. The planeer firm in goods merchants, at 39 West Fourteenth street. Mr. Hearn applied to the Bureau of Incumbrances through Heart applied to the Bureau of Incumbrances through his counsel, Mr John Delatiunty, and to the Commissioner of Public Works to have the showeness removed, but the officials took no action saying that the increases who owned showeness had permits from the Mayor's Bureau of Fermits. Then application was made to the Mayor, but he deduced to interfere. The A dermen had several years and passed an ordinance becauting showeness to be placed in front of stores, but within six feel from the front. This ordinance was repeated, and the showeness men hashe's about to standon Vet the public authorities declined to order the removal of the cases.

string Mr. Hearn brought suit against the Mayor, ruser, and Community of New York, the Commission of Public Works with the Burnary of Public Works with the Burnary I involvement as the showcases on West Follow Theory of Public Community of the Workshop o cases on either sole of James A. Hearth A Sam Were re-nowed. Their similar sole were brought by he Routh-iter and by Chaires R. Bertley of 12 West Fourtrenth street. Vesterian a four it sait of the sind was described by the Lawrence in supreme Court Chambers. Ma-chine the Lawrence in supreme Court Chambers. Mac-suit, but none of the public lighther tree brought tim-bully but none of the public lighther tree for a for-lular low-order granted a mendance for Fourier didge Lawrence granted a mendance for Fourier of the Showcases in front of 34 and 35 West Fouriermia street.

The Guatemalans Fight in Congress and Stone the President's House.

PANAMA, Oct. 5 .- Guatemala has been the ceme of some shameful proceedings on the part of the copulace. The people generally attend the meetings of congress in large numbers, and assert the right to indulge in ranning comments on the debates, and the duke in ranning comments on the debates, and the Speaker is joineries to preserve order. At a recent sitting one of the populace moved "that the nortrait of the late tier, Barrias be removed from the waits of the Boutes" and yells and hootings. Stones were thrown and a free man occurred. The same mark and next day the anniverment was varied by the breeking of windows in the Freedient's Base and other public buildings. The present of the violent disjoints of party feeling. They as prove of them as preceded interest in building that is indicting the first accounts are that Guardensia's maker martial law. Trade is very much depressed, owing to the unsettled state of affairs.

Experiments at the Crematory Postponed. Experiments in Incineration at the Long

Island crematory, in Fresh Pont. L. 1. have been de-layed. The manufacturer of the retorts, in tead of putting in doors that would sinds up, put in doors that wing on aids linges. The objection to a swinging door is three-fold. It must be thrown wide open to admit a three fold. It must be thrown wide open to admit a body, time not any allowing the heat to escape from the return, left size from the whitehest fire brack sining of the doors escend, the intense heat her essential register in the return, from \$1.89 to \$1.50 degree and will warp a sea incing door, and make it impossible to close the retort herarchosisty. Finance, in order to bleach the askes file incinceration, a current of atmospheric air is admitted to the retort and time can best be done with a skilling slore. For these reasons the swinging doors were rejected, and experiments will be posturous until that losseday. Tests with masses of animal matter will then be made.

Davesport Measured his Wares by the Gallon. Politician-The principal argument against "Jones of Binghamton," my dear Mr. Davenport, scena to be in the fact that he is a manufacturer of scales. De on know whether he makes scales !

Mr. Davenport-I presume he does, of course, but of my own jersonal knowledge I know nothing concerning Mr. Jones's scales. You see, when I was in trade I had no use for scales; my goods were sold by the gallon.

PERSONAL POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

The Quarrel Between Capt. Frank S. Blate and Lawyer Palegar.

APPOMATION COURT HOUSE, Oct. 12.—The stories about the trouble between Capt. Frank S. Blair, Mahone's candidate for Attorney-General, land Lawyer Phlegar of Christiansburg at the Democratic meeting on Thursday last are not allogether correct. Capt. Mushback had been addressing a large and enthusiastic Democratic gathering, and Mr. Biair had got through with a scant Republican meeting near by and had come over to the Democratic rendezvous. He heard that his connection with the failure of the Petersburg bank, in which the State officials had been concerned, was made the subject of comment, and be sprang on the platform just as the people were dispersing and bozan to make a statement of his part in the affair. Capt. Mushback returned and repeated what he had said about Mr. Blair, who frankiy and freely admitted that he had been misinformed, and that in the main, with some explanations that he offered, the prosentation of the matter was correct. The people, seeing the position he was in bantered him a little, but all was good-natured and orderly. Capt. Blair was not disconcerted, and as he sprang from the platform, seeing Mr. A. A. Phiegar of Christiansburg close at hand, he greeted him with the salutation, "Hello, what are you doing here?"

"I am trying to see whether honor will buy a breakfast, "said Mr. Phiegar, with perfect good humor, taking up a phrase popularly credited to Capt, Blair as one he used in another campalign. prang on the platform just as the people were

good humor, taking up a phrase popularly credited to Capt, Blair as one he used in another campaign.

The story goes that in a speech at Bland four years ago Capt, Blair said that "honor will not buy a man a breakfast," Afterward Gen, Walker, who was present, replied that he hardly thought Mr. Blair would say that to a client who offered to trust to his honor, or that he would teach such a sentiment to his son. The story is a long one, but that is the gist of it.

Pshaw! "said Capt, Blair, when Mr. Phlegar reminded him of the phrase;" I never made use of that expression!

Mr. Phlegar said he thought he did, and that 250 of the people of Bland heard him. He said he thought also that Mr. Blair had not forgotten what Gen. Walker said in reply to Gen. Walker, which Mr. Phlegar at once contradicted.

Both men had been jocular and merely bantering up to this time, but now the cross contradictions grew ugly. Mr. Blair contradictions grew ugly. Mr. Blair contradicted the counsellor with much less politeness than Mr. Phlegar had shown and Mr. Phlegar reached out for Capt. Blair. Eye witnesses disagree as to whether he hit the Captain or not, but Blair hit back, and in an instant there was great confusion. Some who were in the crowd turned on Blair, one man in it having drawn a knife. Two men held Mr. Phlegar back, and he then called to the others around Mr. Blair not to interfere. His friends say that while he was thus controlled Mr. Blair was hit by a bystander, and that he, in turn, struck Mr. Phlegar in the face. After that the friends of both men hurried the combatants away. ried the combatants away.

THE LATEST SWINDLE.

Emigrants Freeced by a Man who was Look ing for Counterfelters.

St. Louis, Oct. 14 .- James A. Addington is Hoosier who is on his way to Sedalla with his family and two wagons. He had passed through this city and was twenty-two miles out on the Manchester road when, yesterday fore-noon, two men drove up and one of them said ie was a deputy United States marshal and he had a warrant for the arrest of a man with an outfit similar to Addington's on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Addington said be had no such money about him. The man then asked him to show his money, which consisted of two \$20 bills, as \$10 bill, and some sliver.

The man took the money and pronounced it genuine, but said that the description of the counterfeiter corresponded so exactly with Addington's appearance that he was compelled to arrest him. The man's companion, a German who had been pressed into service with his waron and team about fourteen miles out on the road to help make the arrest, was called upon to witness the count of the money, which amounted to \$52. Another victim, B. L. Gordon, a young man about 28 years old, from Davis county, who was moving to Versailles, Mo., was similarly relieved of \$29. The alleged deputy marshal said he would keep the money to insure the appearance of the men in court, and then he drove off. The two emigrants hurried they had been victimized by a swindier. had no such money about him. The man then

BUNBEAUS.

-More flour was made at the Minneapolis ills last week than ever before-175.000 barrels. -The following advertisement appeared The Kennel," the advertiser being a lady; "Wanted husband at once for a daughter of Champion Sooty is must be prize bred, and in London. Terms, a puppy

-In the last century they really turned criminals to some practical account in England. In 1765 John Benham, under sentence of death for burglary, was pardoned on condition of undergoing the amputation of a limb, "to test the efficacy of Mr. Pierce's styptics." The limb off, John was to be considered free.

-The Truckee (Cal.) Republican says that up in the fastnesses of the Sierras is a lake so surrounded by bold cliffs that it is impossible to reach its shores

point where regular data are kept is Fort Ringgold, which has a mean annual temperature of 73.4°. Next to Ringgold comes Laredo with 72.6°; Brownsville, 72.42°; and Fort Yums, at the mouth of the Rio Colorado, 72 82 -It is proposed by the scientific men of Indiana to form a State Academy of Science, similar in its scope to the American Association for the Advance-ment of Science. The first meeting will be held in lulianapolis between the coming Christmas and New Year's-a time when teachers, who will for

part of its membership, and to whom it will be mainly beneficial, can best attend. -There is now no doubt that the number of Christians massacred during the summer in Tongking, Annam and Cochin-China was even much large than was at dret stated. The first account set down the total number of massacres at 10,000; but the Superior of the Poreign Missions in Paris now states that 24,000 Christians, including several French missionaries, wer-

murdered. Seven or eight thousand Christians escaped

The National Museum is said to have been a great gainer by the New Orleans Exhibition, where it had a large representation. About one thousand boxes were sent there as a part of the Government's display: but over two thousand hoxes came back, the collections having been greatly augmented by gifts from foreign Governments and from private sources. The Museum staff have been busily arranging these during the sun mer, and all are now in place.

-M. Platenu, the physiologist of Ghent, has been occupied upon some interesting experiments to solve the question whether insects can distinguish the shapes of objects with their eyes. Can a fly recog nize the person who is bent upon destroying it? Or doe a wasp exactly know which of a group of persons it is the experiment goes to confirm the theory aiready laid down by Exner, namely, that an insect perceives with its eyes the intensity of the light upon an object, and also takes note of the movements of an object, but that it is not able to distinguish one object from another by

its outward shape. -Since Stockholm went wild over the return of Nordenskilld after he made the northeast passage, no successful explorer has received such an evation as Liebon has given to Capello and Ivens, who reached home on Sept. 17 after tramping across Africa. A procession of steamboats met them at the mouth of the Tagus, the quays of the river were covered with crowds, and the explorers were formally weicomed to representatives of the general and city Governments and the commercial associations. At the arischnichter Were received by the King and his family. His Majesty made them members of the two highest orders in Ports

gat. A banquet was given in their honor at the Hotel d Ville, and the city was idunitated. -A well-informed correspondent, who is said to be officially connected with the Herman general staff, has during the last two months contributed to the Bertiner Tauchtatt a series of articles on the armestrength of Europe. In the event of war, the disciplined soldiers that could waken three months be sent into the field by these countries may be numbered as follows Roumania, 102,000; Servia, 73,000; Bulgaria, Greece, ol. (93); Eastern Roumein, 25,000; Montenegro, 24,000; Turkey, 284,000. The same authority estimates that the max mum available strongth of the great pow ers for warlike operations in European Turkey within three months of the authreak of heatilities would be: Russia, 810,030; Germany, 433,030; France, 320,030 Austria-Hungary, 320,000; Italy, 207,000; and Grea-

Britain, 80,000. OFF THE PIELD.

Lay down your little ball and bat, the season dies to day! Take off your suit and dainty hat, And by your scores away. The umpire's occupation's gone;
No more be'll strut about
As if he owned the place alone,
And yell his little " Out!"

The pitcher can retire a space
And give his arm a rest.
The catcher of this bands to at

And give his arm a rest. The cutcher get his hands in place. And—ditto all the rest. Foronto Forts.